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Environmentally Clean...Energy Efficient...Cost Effective



BULLETIN NO. 01-1

JAN 01

FY 01 AMC WORKSHOPS

2001 AMC INSTALLATION LOGISTICS WORKSHOP.

Make your plans now to attend the 2001 AMC Installation Logistics Workshop. This may be the most important and informative installation logistics training opportunity of the year. The workshop theme is "**Logistics Modernization - Focus on the Future.**" During our workshop, we'll live up to our theme by presenting information on the evolution of current and future installation logistics management programs and systems, and providing breakout sessions, help desks, and individual training. We will cover topics of major interest such as the Wholesale Logistics Modernization Program; Installation Status Reporting; Federal Automotive Statistical Tool; Property, Plant, and Equipment Accounting Policy Issues; and many other topics of importance. We will also hold breakout training sessions on many subjects such as Calculating Depreciation in the Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS), Managing Authorizations with DPAS, Maintenance and Utilization Management, and many other subjects. We will provide more "How To" DPAS training than you'll get at the DPAS users conference. Our agenda is still evolving; we will announce details when finalized. If you have additional subjects/issues you would like addressed or are interested in presenting information at the workshop, please contact us.

We strongly urge you to send key logistics personnel; i.e., Directors of Logistics/Public Works, Equipment Managers (EMs), Property Book Officers (PBOs), accountable property officers, equipment specialists, and other functional personnel involved in installation logistics.

The workshop starts early morning 15 May and continues until late afternoon 17 May. To attend the entire workshop, please plan your travel days for 14 and 18 May. Travel funds are the responsibility of the attendee. We have blocked rooms at the Isle of Capri Hotel, 1777 Isle Parkway, Bettendorf, IA, at a special rate of \$55, single or double; room tax is not included in the rate. The Isle of Capri Hotel is offering Government attendees tax exempt

lodging. To receive this tax exemption, you must provide tax-exempt forms at check-in. To make reservations under this special rate contact the Isle of Capri Hotel at (800) 576-5825; identify yourself as attending the 2001 Logistics Conference, Group Number 196248. To receive the special conference rate, attendees must book their lodging reservation by 23 Apr 01.

Register for the workshop by mail, fax, or e-mail. You can download the registration form by accessing our website at www.ria.army.mil/isa/. Please send your completed registration forms to: e-mail: rickettsp@ria.army.mil; or FAX, ATTN: Ms. Pat Ricketts, DSN 793-7566 or commercial (309) 782-7566; or mail to AMC I&SA, ATTN: AMXIS-L/Pat Ricketts, 1 Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, IL 61299-7190. (AMXIS-L/Mr. Mecham/DSN 793-8321)

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY WORKSHOP. Mark your calendars today. We will hold the AMC Environmental Quality Workshop during 17-19 Jul 01 in Bettendorf, IA. We haven't had a Workshop in several years, so this one will be great! It is designed for the working-level conservation, Pollution Prevention (P2), and compliance action officers at the installation and Major Subordinate Command (MSC) levels.

Like our previous workshops, we are planning to use installation-level people to provide first-hand experiences and practical down-to-earth methodologies to address environmental issues.

The hallmark of the AMC Environmental Quality Workshop is that we integrate all pillars except clean-up in one 3-day workshop: Compliance, P2, and Conservation. It's one place to go for practical information on a wide range of areas. Each pillar will have its own break-out sessions for policy and guidance, training, and lessons learned.

Please provide us with suggestions for presentation topics and training needs. Various topics suggested to date include Recycling, Open-Burning/Open Detonation Assessments, Cultural Resources, Geographic Informa-



tion System, and P2 Management.

We will also incorporate hands-on training in areas of Environmental Program Requirements, Environmental Quality Report, Affirmative Procurement, and Solid Waste Annual Reporting System to help make your work easier.

As we get further along in the planning, we will be posting details about the workshop on the AMC I&SA website. It will include agenda changes, registration and hotel details, and other valuable information. (AMXIS-U/Mrs. LaFrenz/DSN 793-8263)

AMC REAL PROPERTY WORKSHOP. AMC I&SA will again host a Real Property Workshop, 6-9 Aug 01, at the Isle of Capri Hotel and Convention Center, Bettendorf, IA. AMC conducted their last AMC Real Estate/Real Property Management Workshop in Aug 99 at the same location (formerly the Lady Luck Hotel and Convention Center). A formal notification memorandum announcing this workshop is forthcoming.

This year's Real Property Workshop will focus on Real Property and Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFOA) reporting requirements and will include helping installations improve accuracy in the Real Property Inventory (RPI), Facilities Reduction Program (FRP), and FY 01 End-of-Year Real Property Financial Submissions. As with previous workshop initiatives, we will not only assist installations in "how to," but also "why" and "why not!"

Tentative key presentations include:

- Integrated Facilities System (IFS)/DPAS Interface
- Reconciling Differences between IFS and DPAS
- CFOA of 1990
- Recent Real Property Audit Findings
- End-of-FY Real Property Financial Reporting
- IFS Queries, including AMC Library (AMC I&SA Queries)
- FRP
- Reporting Bridges and Dams
- Posting DD Form 1354 in IFS
- CFOA and DD Form 1354 Screens in IFS

Please contact the POC below to submit additional topics or to discuss this workshop. We hope to see all of the AMC, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC), and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Real Property representatives at this important workshop. (AMXIS-C/Ms. Terrill/DSN 793-5646)

FACILITIES

REPORTING OF REAL PROPERTY FACILITY (RPF) COMBINED WORK PROJECTS. This is a reminder to MSCs and installations to report RPF projects over \$500,000 that include construction (alteration) work combined with either repair or maintenance or both. This requirement, based upon a memo distributed 27 Aug 99, is in response to several events:

(1) An apparent anti-deficiency act violation at one of our installations.

(2) Statutory violations in the not-too-distant past.

(3) AMC I&SA reviews relatively few installation projects for technical sufficiency and work classification determinations due to increased delegation limits.

(4) The loss of experienced MSC and installation Directorate of Public Works (DPW) personnel for initial work classification determination.

(5) The discovery of highly "gray" work classification determinations during our regularly scheduled Facilities Engineering/Energy Programs Reviews.

If a construction work project exceeds \$500,000 and is not a specific Congressionally-approved line-item project such as in the Military Construction, Army (MCA) program, then ***you need to be concerned*** about the work classification. Also, please note to differentiate between a funded program and a funding type. For example, the Army Strategic Mobility Program (ASMP) has been a funded program using both Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA) and MCA funds. For DPW real property purposes in AMC we usually have the following types of appropriated funds: OMA, Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF), MCA (and minor MCA), Procurement Appropriation (PA), Family Housing, and Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support (ARMS). Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) funds are transferred to one of the preceding accounts for obligation. Thus, when transferred, they take on the color and respective rules and policies of the receiving appropriation. Conversely, we have a myriad of funded programs. Funded programs customarily used for RPF work use one (or more) of the preceding "colors" or types of money. Funded RPF projects should only use one type of funds. Additional rules apply if the project funding is combined. Lastly, a contract for work can include several projects with different types of funds, but you must be able to account for each type of fund and amount used on each project.

When the "L" construction work on an RPF project approaches \$500,000 and repair and/or maintenance work is included, it is important that the project documentation be capable of withstanding a work classification audit. When auditors discover a statutory violation, the final consequence can range from a simple disciplinary action to **a \$5,000 fine and 2 years of imprisonment**. Thus, work classification is a fairly important issue. We will soon distribute a simple reporting form and instructions for combined work project reporting. (AMXIS-C/Mr. Reindl/DSN 793-8264)

FRP – ESTIMATED COST TO DEMOLISH – PROGRAM OBJECTIVE MEMORANDUM (POM) SUBMISSIONS – FRP FUNDED DEMOLITION PROGRESS. We at AMC I&SA greatly rely on the RPI data base to estimate FRP dollar requirements for current and future year programs

at all our AMC enduring sites (OMA, AWCF, and PA). We also use these figures in our POM submissions. So it is important that you use reliable cost estimates in the data base to reflect your true dollar requirement. Sites should review the cost estimates at least once a year just before the last RPI update (30 Sep). Over the last few years the majority of sites have improved in showing their requirements correctly, but a few sites still require reviewing their data bases.

Currently under FRP, the Department of the Army (DA) Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) provides OMA dollars to be spent at OMA installations only. At the beginning of each year we extract the current year's FRP requirements from the AMC I&SA data base for OMA enduring installations and ask sites to validate them. Most of the time the sites validate these requirements without any changes to cost estimates; however, on a few occasions some sites say they need more money than what was shown in the estimated costs of the data base due to higher costs of demolitions. That is why we ask all sites, prior to their year end RPI update (30 Sep), to review the current cost estimates in the RPI data base and adjust them to reflect what they should be for all future years (up to FY 07).

We also use the RPI data base to monitor the progress of FRP demolitions. In order to receive proper FRP credits, we ask sites to report the demolitions in the reporting period they occur. As a minimum, show the reportability code as 'D', date disposal completed, date record to be dropped from the inventory, and actual cost to demolish the facility if the facility has been completely demolished and you have all the information. If you do not have the complete information, but you know for sure that the facility has been demolished, then definitely show the reportability code as 'D' and date demolition complete to indicate it has been demolished. Leave the remaining fields blank until you get the information and once received, fill them in within a reasonable time (before end of next reporting period).

The amount of FRP dollars received from ACSIM depends on:

- How well the Major Army Command (MACOM) executed the program in prior years.
- The MACOM's requirements projected in POM submissions.
- The MACOM's percent of excess over Programmable Inventory (PI).

The PI and excess depend on three main data bases - Real Property Planning and Analysis System (RPLANS), Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP), and the RPI. That is why having accurate FRP information in the RPI data base is very critical for representing FRP requirements for obtaining FRP dollars and to show true progress on FRP demolitions. (AMXIS-C/Mr. Yerra/DSN 793-8290)

ENERGY CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM (ECIP). The ECIP is still alive and well even though funding levels have been reduced over the years. Currently ECIP is the main source for direct funding of your energy projects. Each project competes against projects submitted by the other MACOMs; therefore, your project needs to be put together with solid justification along with a good life cycle cost analysis. Generally, any project with a savings investment ratio less than 3 does not make the cutoff from ACSIM. Also, projects need to be the type that would not lend themselves to being Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) candidates. There were no dollars for FY 00; however, ACSIM expects \$12 million for FY 01 and also expects similar funding levels in future years. We are getting funding, but based on the level of funds only those projects with a good payback make the cut. Now is the time to be putting those projects together as the call for them usually comes in mid April. Guidance for the ECIP program can be found in the Facilities Engineering section of our website at www.ria.army.mil/isa/. (AMXIS-C/Mr. Reeves/DSN 793-8292)

ESPC LESSONS LEARNED. Within AMC the ESPC program is growing at a substantial rate. We have gone from 3 installations involved in FY 99 to over 15 this year, with 5 more awaiting scheduling. The overall impact to AMC is \$40M in awarded contracts and \$73M for additional identified delivery orders. We anticipate substantially more activity in the coming months. These dollars are contractor investments for maintenance and repair and capital improvements. Contractor investment will be totally paid back from generated savings.

The use of ESPCs is new and as with any program it has its growing pains. More scrutiny is being placed by everyone from Congress to the U.S. Army Audit Agency (AAA). Congress is looking for bill payers to help support the ever-decreasing MCA budget, while AAA similarly is getting involved to ensure the Army is getting a fair shake from its investment. While these contracts provide much needed capital for improvements, they are not cheap. The overall impact is similar to a credit card purchase or a home mortgage. The contractor makes the initial investment by doing the research, design, construction, and loan development and the Government pays back the contractor over a period of years from generated savings. The direct construction impact for AMC is greater than \$100M; however, due primarily to the financing expense, the total payback over the terms of the contract will exceed \$250M. When we consider dollars like these, and the length of the contracts (usually 20+ years), we must exercise all due diligence to ensure the contract is fully understood, monitored, and verified.

Recently, AAA audited several major ESPC contracts and found a variety of concerns. Poorly developed baselines and inadequate Measurement and Verification (M&V) were the significant findings. The major problem in both areas is the lack of total commitment and involvement in all aspects of the contract. Installations were unsure of the baseline, how it was developed, what constituted changes both on the contractor side and the installation side, and

how subsequent changes will impact guaranteed savings and Government payback. The primary problem with the M&V program is where the inadequacy of the measurements cannot verify the savings stipulated. The solution to both issues would be for the installations to be active partners in the development of the baseline; thus ensuring they understand all facets of its development.

Of primary importance is their understanding of the portions of the baseline in which they have total control; i.e., hours of operation, building population, major mission changes, etc. Complete understanding of the baseline simplifies the annual verification of energy consumption. To reduce misunderstandings with the M&V program, installations should insist on the contractors complying with the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol. This protocol establishes basic concepts and methodology for implementation of M&V. It has been developed by the Department of Energy with participation from industry and international experts. The latest issue of this document is Oct 00. You can download copies of the protocol from the Internet at www.doe.gov/bridge or hard copies from www.ntis.gov/ordering.htm. While this document does not cover all the potential cases, it presents a framework which, if followed, will provide an adequate M&V plan.

The foregoing only addresses some of the continuing issues with ESPCs. In future issues of this bulletin I will cover other issues as they arise. If you have any further questions or need additional information and help, please contact me. (AMXIS-C/Mr. Faith/DSN 793-6485)



THE JOB IS NOT DONE UNTIL YOU FINISH WITH THE TOLIET PAPER!

Better Roads magazine highlighted a new use for toilet paper in their Dec 00 issue. The South Dakota

Department of Transportation now specifies that toilet paper be placed over freshly applied roadway crack sealer. The toilet paper serves as a blotter and helps keep the fresh sealant from being picked up by vehicle tires. When using the toilet paper cover, the sealed roadway can often be opened to traffic earlier and with less sealant tracking or pickup. Only single-ply paper is used since the top ply of two-ply material will blow away. The toilet paper typically stays in place until it rains, at which time it is no longer needed and it disintegrates.

Currently, laborers often spread sand over fresh crack sealant in an effort to reduce surface tackiness. Spreading sand is labor intensive, very difficult to spread evenly, and often fails in



keeping the sealant from sticking to rolling tires. The sealant can still be picked up by vehicle tires, but is now mixed with sand that will scratch paint finishes when you try to take it off. Toilet paper is generally easier to apply and can be less expensive overall.



Highway workers often apply toilet paper with a long handled paint roller. The toilet paper roll fits snugly over the paint roller and allows the worker to cover sealed cracks quickly while standing up and walking. Tearing off the paper only requires a wrist twist and the next crack blotting can be started. One crack sealing company says they only use Charmin brand paper because it is relatively strong yet tears off easily. It is not known whether or not scented toilet paper is better than unscented toilet paper.

Crack sealing is one of the easiest and most cost effective ways to extend roadway life, but it can come with aggravations. If your department receives complaints from sealing operations or otherwise believes fresh sealant pickup is a problem, perhaps this paperwork can save you from less enjoyable paperwork. (Photos reprinted with permission of Better Roads magazine.) (AMXIS-C/Mr. Shepherd/DSN 793-8368)

FACILITY MAINTENANCE AND THE INTERNET. The Internet is getting better for maintenance users on a daily basis. It is changing rapidly because users are becoming more demanding. Today, maintenance professionals active on the Internet are more sophisticated and need more return on their time invested than even just a year ago. Maintenance information is easy to obtain and is the answer to the prayers of maintenance professionals for 24/7 access to information.

Here are some ways you can put the Internet to work for you --

1. Finding Vendors of Everything from Valves to Engineering Services. Companies make their latest catalogs available as soon as they are complete. It is much less expensive to provide catalogs online than to print them. Online catalogs save you shelf space and trees too. Expect to see a push for online catalogs because of the increasing cost of paper. Since storage on computers is inexpensive, a huge volume of information can be made available; e.g., complete technical specifications, photographs, video clips, audio descriptions, or drawings. All of the information is just a click away. Locating vendors is the second most popular use for the Internet after e-mail.

2. Technical Bulletins. Information about the latest technical problem and fixes can be available minutes after the vendor's engineers decide to put it online. No longer is there a weeks-to-months lead-time to publish and mail the bulletins. The software vendors are light-years ahead of everyone else in this area and give a higher level of support at a lower cost through this method.

3. Drawings, Field Modifications, and Manuals. The same way that you can be updated by technical bulletins, you can view manuals and download drawings. The file can be a manual, a drawing, or a standing operating procedure. Field modifications can also be fed back to the original equipment manufacturer's engineering department if appropriate.

4. Parts Information, Parts Purchasing, Reducing the Cost of Acquisition. Some sites allow you to look up part numbers from exploded drawings. You can move your mouse cursor to the part and then drag its number to an order form. Once you add your purchase order number and ship-to address, you have placed an order.

5. Commerce. This use is an expansion of the previous idea. You can currently shop for many items from storefronts on the Internet. Major industrial distributors such as Grainger and McMaster-Carr have a large presence on the Internet. These storefronts currently cover all types of consumer goods and a few offer tools, maintenance supplies, and other items.

6. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). Every field and every piece of equipment has FAQs. These types of basic questions take up most of the time of the telephone support department. Novices, new customers, or customers new to a specific product can read the FAQ file. Many of the larger FAQ files have search engines that allow the user to make specific inquiries. FAQs are online and available 24 hours a day when you, the new user, have a question.

7. Technical Help. Technical assistance is one of the greatest uses of the Internet. You can ask questions of the vendor's technical departments and get answers back to solve your problems. Technical departments have developed a menu of standard responses providing solutions to common problems that can be sent immediately. The technician can then spend time on the more uncommon or complicated problems.

8. Locating Used Equipment and Parts. There are many classified ad sites where companies and individuals can buy, sell, and trade equipment. For example, a local manufacturer buys and sells pumps and motors completely on the net.

9. Software Changes. Almost all major software vendors allow access to the latest versions of their software. You can visit their site and download the latest version. In addition, software that you may want to sample is available to download.

10. Directories of Installers and Vendors. When you are looking for vendors or installers you can ask members of a newsgroup related to the topic, make an electronic query from a home page, or send an e-mail to the company's postmaster or webmaster.

11. Access to Libraries. Many university libraries and information data bases are now available online. The Library of Congress is putting its enormous library online. Another group is making the complete texts of great books available via downloading.

12. User Groups. Do you own a Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) and want to talk to others using the same system? Many user groups are going online as newsgroups. Here you can read other people's comments about the software, ask

questions of the whole group, get help, and gripe to your heart's content.

13. Newsgroups. These groups are bound by a common interest or membership such as CMMS, Preventive Maintenance, Boiler Operations, Steam Traps, etc.

Use of the Internet will soon become a necessity as maintenance management professionals are continually being asked to do more with less; i.e., smaller budgets and less personnel. (AMXIS-C/Mr. Podhurst/DSN 793-8295)

"SAFETY INSPECTION OF IN-SERVICE BRIDGES" TRAINING COURSE AVAILABLE. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Directorate of Civil Works and ACSIM have arranged for subject training to be provided to Army engineers and technicians this year. There is no tuition charge (typical cost is \$1,400 per person). Travel expenses and transportation are the responsibility of the student's office. This year the class will be held in Portland, OR 4-15 Jun 01.

The class is based on the Federal Highway Association's National Highway Institute Course No. 13055. It is for both engineers and technicians with either bridge inspection responsibilities or oversight of contracted bridge inspection services. It is a well received, comprehensive course, meeting the bridge inspection training requirements of ER 1110-2-111, 30 Apr 97, Periodic Safety Inspection and Continuing Evaluation of USACE Bridges. It is not currently required for bridge inspectors at AMC facilities, although this may change in the near future. It is highly recommended, though.

To receive the basic announcement, which includes lodging information, contact Ned Shepherd (see below). To register or receive more information, contact Bruce McCracken at bruce.h.mccracken@usace.army.mil, commercial (503) 808-3836 or FAX: (503) 808-3839. Registration information required includes participant's name, organization and location, voice and facsimile phone numbers, and e-mail address. (AMXIS-C/Mr. Shepherd/DSN 793-8368)

ENGINEERING FORCE PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITIES -- A LOOK FROM THE OTHER SIDE. The Sep 98 bulletin discussed DPW responsibilities having to do with Force Protection. It was written from the engineering point of view. But what if one has to talk in the language of Force Protection...how are responsibilities delineated from that point of view?

The primary Army guiding document for Force Protection is AR 525-13, Antiterrorism Force Protection (AT/FP): Security of Personnel, Information, and Critical Resources.

It organizes responsibilities in terms of standards. Below is a list of those standards that have DPW responsibilities. The DPW has the primary or a significant responsibility for those standards designated with **, fewer responsibilities for those designated with *, and some tertiary responsibilities where no additional marking is provided.

Responsibilities can include providing information to or receiving it from another organization with responsibilities having to do with one of the listed standards.

2	Assignment of AT/FP Operational Responsibility
3*	AT/FP Program and Planning
4*	Committees and Working Groups
5*	Exercises
6*	Risk Management
7	Periodic Program Review
10**	Weapons of Mass Destruction Planning
11*	First Response and Consequence Management
14**	Threat and Vulnerability Assessments
17	Leader Training
20**	Resource Management
23**	Security Engineering and Employment of Security Measures
24	Mission Essential and Vulnerable Areas
26	Random Antiterrorism Measures Program
27	Residential Security Assessment for Off-Post Housing
28**	Facility and Site Evaluation and Selection Criteria
32	Protective Measures for Safeguarding High Risk Personnel (HRP)

Of course, all installations are different. For example, even if there are no HRP designees nearby, the DPW may have comparable duties for key personnel in conjunction with Security, the Provost Marshall, and other offices. The list above is only provided as guidance to help understand how engineering fits in with Force Protection. (AMXIS-C/Mr. Shepherd/DSN 793-8368)

SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT (SDD):

The SDD is the systematic consideration of current and future impacts of an activity, product, or decision on the environment, energy usage, natural resources, the economy, and quality of life. Executive Orders (EOs) 13101 and 13123 had recommended that Federal Agencies adopt the concept of SSD and its supporting principles. Based on this guidance the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment directed ACSIM and USACE to develop implementation policy and technical guidance, respectively, to support this initiative.

1) Sustainable Project Rating Tool (SPRT): The U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center developed the SPRT for USACE to evaluate projects as part of the SDD initiative. All projects shall be scored by SPRT and designers should strive to achieve a minimum Bronze level as described by SPRT. The SPRT rating tool mainly deals with eight components such as sustainable sites, water efficiency, energy and atmosphere, materials and resources, indoor environmental quality, facility delivery process, current mission, and future missions. The SPRT rating is based on a total of 100 points maximum and the project is rated as follows:

- ◆ SPRT Bronze: 25 to 34 points
- ◆ SPRT Silver: 35 to 49 points
- ◆ SPRT Gold: 50 to 74 points
- ◆ SPRT Platinum: 75 to 100 points

2) SDD Training: DA is offering SDD training at several USACE District locations throughout the country. We recommend you send at least one representative from

each of your engineering organizations to SDD training to understand the SDD concepts and actively participate in the Charrette process.

3) Implementation: All DD Forms 1391 will require adaptation of SDD principles starting in FY 02. (AMXIS-C/Mr. Penmatcha/DSN 793-8296)

ENHANCED SPRT AVAILABLE. SPRT was developed for ACSIM to support the Army's SDD initiative. Mr. Ned Shepherd (POC below) has developed a modified version of this tool in support of a U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School project at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Monmouth. The enhanced version (SPiRiT) retains all features from the prior version. It adds individual point allocation columns as well as point totals for project Base Line, Current, Audited, and Goal allocations. It also automatically totals each individual section (both at the bottom of the section and on a summary sheet), totals the sum of all sections, provides automatic page numbering, and helps with version control by including printing times and dates.

You can obtain a template of this enhanced version by contacting the POC below. (AMXIS-C/Mr. Shepherd/DSN 793-8368)

GUIDANCE FOR CONDUCTING AND DOCUMENTING REAL PROPERTY TRIENNIAL SURVEYS.

Recent AAA audits identified the lack of performance of installation real property triennial surveys which are required by AR 405-45, 30 Jun 00, Real Property Inventory Management, paragraph 1-13. We recently provided guidance on performing and documenting real property triennial surveys to the MSCs, ATEC, and DLA. Following this guidance should satisfy requirements in AR 405-45 and resolve outstanding AAA findings and recommendations. (AMXIS-C/Ms. Terrill/ DSN 793-5646)

AR/DA PAM 405-45, REAL PROPERTY INVENTORY MANAGEMENT - REVISIONS PUBLISHED.

After 7+ years of reviewing and rewriting, AR 405-45 and DA Pam 405-45 are finally published! These regulations set forth requirements, authority, policy, and responsibility for the accountability and management of all real property. The RPI is a basic source of information on status, cost, area, capacity, condition, use, and management of real property at the installation and MACOM level.

The authority to maintain real property records, inventory, and accountability is detailed in section 410, title IV, of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended section 2721, title 10, United States Code (10 USC 2721). In other words, maintaining real property accountability records and inventory is required by Public Law (PL).

These documents are dated 30 Jun 00 and 15 Sep 00, respectively. All MSCs, ATEC, and DLA should ensure their installations are using this updated regulatory guidance in their day-to-day management of real property.

Real property personnel requiring a copy of AR 405-45 or DA Pam 405-45 may contact the POC. (AMXIS-C/Ms. Terrill/DSN 793-5646)

MARCH IS NATIONAL NUTRITION MONTH. The American Dietetic Association National Nutrition Month theme for 2001 is "Food and Fitness: Health for a Lifetime." Proper nutrition and physical activity are important at every stage of life. The Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2001 shows you the ABCs of building a healthy lifestyle. These guidelines are for healthy children above the age of 2 and adults of any age.

Aim for fitness
Healthy weight
Physically active every day
Build a healthy base
Use the Food Pyramid for foods you need each day
Use whole grains, fruits, and vegetables as the foundation for meals
Wash hands frequently and follow food safety rules
Choose sensibly
Use foods low in saturated fats, cholesterol, and total fat
Use beverages and foods that limit your intake of sugar
Use and prepare foods with less salt

Eat well and stay fit. It's as easy as ABC. (AMXIS-C/Ms. Taylor/DSN 793-8365)

RADIOLOGICAL TESTING AT ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL (RIA).

In 1978 the U.S. Army Armament Chemical Command (AMCCOM) at RIA designated an independent lab at RIA to support their NRC license in performing leak testing of radioactive fire control devices containing tritium (H3). During this time, AMCCOM was licensed by the NRC to possess tritium (H3) sealed sources. The tritium sources are incorporated into self luminous fire control devices in the M119, M198, and M102 howitzers, compasses, mortars, and watches. The purpose of the testing was to verify the quality and integrity of the tritium light sources during the life cycle of the item. The RIA-RTL was also tasked to perform analysis on samples taken from radiological incidents that occurred at Army maintenance/repair facilities or field locations involving tritium.

Leak test samples are collected in the field and mailed to the RTL for analysis. In the beginning of the mission, approximately 2,000 samples were analyzed annually. In 1992 DA fielded a new chemical agent monitor (CAM) which contained nickel-63, which was in addition to the M43A1 chemical agent detector (CAD). At this time, the U.S. Army Armament Chemical Acquisition Logistics Activity (ACALA) at RIA was responsible for managing the NRC license governing these commodities. The NRC license requirement for leak testing the commodities was changed from 3 years to 1 year. Prior to 1993 leak testing support for the CAM and CAD was being performed by TMDE lab at Lexington Bluegrass Army Depot. The addition of nickel-63 and americium-241 to the NRC license, and increase in leak testing frequency had increased sample workload significantly.

During 1992 the RIA Radiation Safety Officer proposed to AMC to have all leak test samples from CAD's (M43A1) and CAM be analyzed at the RIA Radiation Test Lab. After extensive planning, coordination, and forethought, the laboratory acquired the necessary resources to

perform leak test services for the Army. Radiation counting instrumentation and personnel were added to the lab in order to handle the increase in workload. In the first quarter FY 93, the RIA Radiation Test Lab was approved by AMC to perform leak testing in support of ACALA NRC license. In addition, the laboratory is licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to perform leak testing services for DOD.

In the first year of operation the lab processed over 10,000 samples. The volume of samples increased dramatically from 1993 to 2000. At the close of CY 99, the lab would have processed over 30,000 samples. The 30,000 samples are from over 300 individual customers from around the world that generated over 3,400 separate test reports. Services provided to the customer in the field included; reporting results to the unit within 5 days after receipt of the sample(s), immediate notification to the unit and NRC license holder if test results exceeded NRC regulatory limits, database management of leak testing for customers, and provided technical support in answering customer questions regarding leak testing and radiation safety. Over the past eight years the RIA-RTL has received many letters of appreciation from their customers in addition to exceptional customer survey results they have received.

In FY 99 the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command Rock Island (TACOM-RI), formally ACALA, transferred the management of radiation leak testing services to the Soldier Biological Chemical Command (SBCCOM), Natick, MA. The reason for the transfer was due to the fact that TACOM-RI will transfer the management of the NRC license for commodities containing Ni63 and Am241 (chemical agent detectors/monitors) to SBCCOM in FY 2001.

From FY 99 through FY 00 SBCCOM funded the RIA-RTL. Even though the RIA lab provided exceptional service to the Army and within SBCCOM's budget, a decision was made by SBCCOM to move the leak testing portion of the mission involving Ni-63 and Am241, to the TMDE lab at Fort Belvoir, VA. As a result of the transfer, the lab will lose approximately 75 percent of their workload. The transfer of workload took place on 2 Oct 00. Personnel and equipment will remain at RIA in order to continue to support TACOM-RI tritium license and TACOM-RI Elimination of Radioactive Light Sources (ERLS) Team. The RTL is currently seeking new mission with the OSC.

The RIA-RTL is staffed by five persons -- Thomas G. Gizicki, Program Manager, who also serves as RIA's Radiation Safety Officer; Robert Barth, Physical Science Technician; David Mehuys, Physical Science Technician; Kathy Fitzpatrick, Administrative Assistant; and Ron Lund, Chemical Engineer. The staff is dedicated to the customer in the field and hopes to secure new missions in FY 01. (The above article was written by Thomas G. Gizicki, RIA Engineering Services, and was included in this bulletin at the request of the RIA Public Affairs Officer.)

REAL ESTATE

ENHANCEMENT AUTHORITY -- NON-EXCESS PROPERTY LEASES.

Section 2812, National Defense Authorization Act for FY 01, provides for "enhancement of authority of Military Departments to lease non-excess property" by amending sections 2667, 2668, and 2669 of title 10, USC. The enhancements basically fall into two groups: reporting requirements and allowable "in kind" consideration. The first, even though administration will require more effort, should be to AMC's advantage since it may help ensure the rightful share of lease revenues. The second expands the definition of allowable consideration to include the following: construction of new facilities, provision of facilities for use, facilities operation support, and provision of such other services. Used properly the additional flexibility could prove very useful to an installation. (AMCIS-R/Mr. Graziano/DSN 767-3420)

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES. Several new initiatives have been introduced by legislation under the Defense Industrial Facilities. These initiatives include the designation of centers of industrial and technical excellence and public-private partnerships to increase utilization of such centers. The legislation encourages the head of the Center to enter into public-private cooperative arrangements. The objectives for exercising the authority provided are to maximize utilization, to reduce and/or eliminate the cost of ownership of centers, to reduce cost of DOD products, to leverage private sector investment(equipment recapitalization), and to foster cooperation between the armed forces and private industry.

The legislation provides for private sector use of excess capacity of Government facilities or equipment. The excess capacity may be used to perform maintenance or produce goods in order to make more efficient, economical use of Government-owned industrial plants and encourage creation and preservation of jobs. Other sections of the legislation provide for unutilized and underutilized plant capacity costs. These sections redefine Army arsenals and related estimates of cost, use of funds, and treatment of costs. For example, the term "Army arsenal" means a Government-owned, Government-operated defense plant of DA that manufactures weapons, weapon components, or both. The term "unutilized and underutilized plant capacity costs" means costs associated with operating and maintaining facilities and equipment of an Army arsenal kept for mobilization needs.

The above sections lay groundwork and lead into the sections to follow – Arsenal Support Program Initiative and Codification and Improvement of ARMS Programs. Essentially these initiatives provide for development of an implementation for utilization of the existing skilled workforce at the Army manufacturing arsenals by commercial firms. This is called a "Demonstration Program" and will help maintain the viability of the Army manufacturing arsenals and the unique capabilities of

these arsenals and support the national security interests of the United States. (AMCIS-R/Mr. Wilson/DSN 767-3634)

FEDERAL JUDGE RULES IN FAVOR OF THE ARMY ON TOBYHANNA WHERRY HOUSING.

A Federal Judge on 14 Nov 00 ruled in favor of the Army on the issue of an early termination provision in the Tobyhanna Wherry Housing lease. The lessee -- AT, Inc. -- filed a motion for reconsideration and it was denied. The lessee alternatively asked for an Interlocutory appeal of the decision -- an appeal of the early termination decision before a final decision on the whole case is rendered -- and the Judge denied this request too. Basically, the judge's decision is two more wins for the Army.

The issue of the length of the remaining term of the lease is very significant because that is what most of the valuation will be based upon. The shorter the lease period, the less the Government will have to pay the lessee for reacquiring the property through the condemnation action. In this regard, the Baltimore District has reappraised the value of the leasehold and it has now gone down. Tobyhanna Army Depot Wherry Housing was closed on 18 May 99. The leasehold interest in Tobyhanna Wherry Housing was reacquired by the Army through eminent domain with a date of possession for the Army of 4 Aug 98. The Housing consists of 200 units located on 15.32 acres. The Army reacquired the leasehold in order to demolish buildings and use the 15.32 acres to construct mission related and community facilities. (AMCIS-R/Mr. Carter/DSN 767-9895)

REAL ESTATE DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT COURSE.

RoMico, Ltd., in collaboration with the AMC Real Estate Management Division (AMCIS-R), will be offering an advanced training course in Real Estate Disposal Management. The course of instruction provides ways to dispose of installations utilizing various authorities. All instruction is couched within current law and regulation. The training is designed for the action officer who possesses a working knowledge of real estate. Students are guided through the disposal maze to see their opportunities for successful completion. Students will develop a new insight into the process in the pursuit of providing timely disposals that complete mission requirements. Course topics cover: Working with the Master Plan; Understanding Real Property Accountability; Required Disposal Documentation; Knowledge of Environmental Documentation and Timelines; Partnering with Local Communities; Getting the Most from the General Services Administration (GSA); How Delegations Effect Developing Disposal Strategies that Get the Mission Completed on Time; Keeping Everyone Informed as the Process Moves Along; and Cleaning up the Paper Trail after Disposal is Complete.

The training will be specific to management and disposal of AMC real property. The initial course will be offered in Baltimore, MD with course dates of 22-25 Jan 01, and will be taught at the Courtyard by Marriott Downtown, which is in Baltimore's Inner Harbor. It will be offered on a

recurring basis at various locations throughout the Army. The anticipated dates for the second course are 7-10 May 01 in a location around Rock Island, IL. The class should benefit all who work in AMC in any capacity with real property, and will be required for all Senior Realty Specialists (SRSSs) and Provisional Real Property Officers (PRPOs). (AMCIS-R/Mr. Carter/DSN 767-9895)

SRS/PRPO RECERTIFICATION. AMCIS-R is extending current certifications for persons designated as SRS or PRPO, which expire in Feb 01. We are extending the expiration period due to a new requirement for SRS and PRPO certification. Effective in 2001, all SRSs and PRPOs must complete the Real Estate Disposal Management Course that is currently being developed. The course will be offered during 2001 and all SRSs and PRPOs are required to complete the course in order to maintain their certification. The SRS program was developed by AMCIS-R in Mar 96 as a method of empowering MSC/installation personnel with demonstrated experience and expertise in the arena of AMC controlled real property. It was expanded in Aug 98 to include PRPO. We currently have 8 designated SRSSs and 15 designated PRPOs in AMC. The current SRS/PRPO program authorizes MSC and installation Commanders with SRSSs and PRPOs on staff to approve certain real estate actions as delegated by AMC Delegations of Authority 10-98 and 11-98. (AMCIS-R/Mr. Carter/DSN 767-9895)

ARMY LEASES A LARGE PORTION OF INDIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (INAAP). The INAAP Reuse Authority (RA) signed an Interim Lease with the Army on 30 Oct 00 to lease a total of 5,904 acres at INAAP. The Army executed the lease on 31 Oct 00 and it was effective 1 Dec 00. The lease will be for two parcels: a 4,390 acre parcel that will subsequently be transferred to the INAAP RA, as authorized by PL 105-261, Section 2843, upon completion of environmental remediation; a 1,514 acre parcel that will be transferred to the INAAP RA pursuant to the Federal Property Management Act (FPMA) of 1949. The lease is an interim step to reuse of INAAP prior to disposal. Consideration for leasing the property consists of the INAAP RA providing all Operation and Maintenance (O&M) for the lease property as well as O&M for the 2,000-acre and the 500-acre parcels that will be conveyed to the State of Indiana under PL 105-85 until such time as the 2,500 acres are leased to the State of Indiana. (AMCIS-R/Mr. Carter/DSN 767-9895)

MANAGEMENT OF GSA LEASED PROPERTY. This is just a quick reminder to the field that as of 1 Oct 99 the responsibility for management of property leased by GSA for AMC installations/MSCs/SRAs has been delegated to the MSCs. Management of GSA leased property includes the responsibilities of budgeting funds for rental payments, coordinating with GSA regional offices for the modification or improvement of leased space, and coordinating with GSA regional offices for returning space to GSA control that is no longer required. Acquisition of new leased space through GSA is NOT included in the

delegation and continues to require approval from AMC and HQDA.

It is strongly suggested that the installation or MSC real estate offices responsible for GSA leased space maintain detailed records on rental payments and correspondence with GSA. Accurate and complete recordkeeping will greatly strengthen the Army's position if a dispute arises concerning past rental payments or lease management. It is also recommended that real estate personnel become familiar with the Federal Property Management Regulations at 41 CFR 101. These regulations provide the policies/procedures utilized by GSA and the Federal agencies that occupy leased facilities. (AMCIS-R/Mr. Goetz/DSN 767-9282)

REVISED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONVEYANCE (EDC) APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY LOCAL REUSE AUTHORITY FOR EXCESS BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) PROPERTY AT SIERRA ARMY DEPOT (SIAD). The Lassen County Local Reuse Authority (LCLRA) submitted an amended application for EDC transfer of 2,690 acres of excess property at SIAD on 28 Nov 00. A previous EDC application submitted by LCLRA was returned by the Army on 7 Feb 00 for additional information concerning the LCLRA's request for electric, water, and wastewater utility systems at SIAD. The Base Transition Team (BTT) at Sierra is in the process of reviewing the revised EDC application. If the EDC application is acceptable to the Secretary of the Army, the BTT will prepare documents to support transfer of the excess property to LCLRA. (AMCIS-R/Mr. Goetz/DSN 767-9282)

JOLIET AAP (JOAAP) PROPERTY. The Army is progressing in its efforts to convey additional excess property at JAAP to the Joliet Arsenal Development Authority (JADA). The Army and JADA signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) dated 2 Aug 00, which sets forth timelines and additional rights and responsibilities of the parties to the MOA with respect to the property and other properties to be conveyed to JADA AT JAAP. The Army is on schedule to convey three additional tracts of land located in Will County, IL to JADA by Jan 01 as agreed to in the MOA. This conveyance will not complete the conveyances to JADA, but it does convey additional land, which means the Army can remove this acreage from its inventory. (AMCIS-R/Ms. Chuck/DSN 767-9002)

BRAC

PROSPECT FOR FUTURE BRAC. In compliance with PL 100-526 (BRAC I) and PL 101-510 (BRAC 91, BRAC 93, BRAC 95), AMC closed or realigned a total of 27 installations resulting in an annual savings of approximately \$383M. Over 15,000 acres of AMC property has been transferred to new owners, and another 63,000 acres has been leased or permitted to other entities. It is estimated that 11,000 new jobs have been created at these transferred and leased properties.

The Army has achieved annual recurring savings of \$953M as a result of all four BRAC rounds. However, it is estimated that the Army still has excess base structure capacity in the range of 20-28 percent. Additional base closure authority is needed to reduce unneeded facilities and also to create a base structure consistent with our new concept for a faster and lighter force structure.

Prospects for such authority remain uncertain. DOD proposed two additional BRAC rounds in both its FY 00 and its FY 01 budget submissions. The U.S. Congress rejected both of these initiatives. DOD has again proposed base closure commissions in its FY 02 budget submission. Under the proposal in the FY 02 budget, separate commissions would issue BRAC recommendations in the Spring of 2003 and 2005. There is a reasonable likelihood that Congress will accept this proposal in the FY 02 DOD Authorization Act, although such an outcome is far from certain. If these additional rounds of base closure are approved by Congress, DOD study efforts will likely begin in the Spring of 2002.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

NEW ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) STANDARDS FOR LEAD IN PAINT, DUST, AND SOIL.

As part of EPA's ongoing efforts to protect children from lead poisoning, they have issued a final regulation under section 403 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), as amended by the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, also known as "Title X," to establish standards for lead-based paint hazards in most pre-1978 housing and child-occupied facilities.

These tough, new standards identify dangerous levels of lead in paint, dust, and soil. These new national standards are more protective than previous EPA guidance and will, for the first time, provide home owners, school and playground administrators, childcare providers and others with standards to protect children, including children in Federally-owned housing, from hazards posed by lead. This regulation supports the implementation of regulations already promulgated, and others under development, dealing with:

- ◆ Worker training and certification
- ◆ Lead hazard disclosure in real estate transactions
- ◆ Requirements for lead cleanup under State authorities
- ◆ Lead hazard evaluation and control in Federally-owned housing prior to sale and housing receiving Federal assistance
- ◆ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants to local jurisdictions to perform lead hazard control.

In addition, the new standards also establish, under authority of TSCA section 402, residential lead dust cleanup levels and amendments to dust and soil sampling requirements and, under authority of TSCA section 404, amendments to State program authorization requirements. By supporting implementation of the major provisions of Title X and by providing guidance to all owners and occupants of pre-1978 housing and child-occupied facilities, this regulation should help prevent lead poisoning in children ages 6 years and under.

Health problems from exposure to lead can include profound developmental and neurological impairment in children. Lead poisoning has been linked to mental retardation, poor academic performance, and juvenile delinquency. Nearly one million children in America today have dangerously elevated levels of lead in their blood. Because of the potential dangers, any exposure to deteriorated lead-based paint presents a hazard.

Under the new standards, lead is considered a hazard if there are greater than: 40 micrograms of lead in dust per square foot on floors; 250 micrograms of lead in dust per square foot on interior window sills, and 400 Parts Per Million (PPM) of lead in bare soil in children's play areas or 1200 PPM average for bare soil in the rest of the yard.

Identifying lead hazards through these standards will allow inspectors and risk assessors to assist property owners in deciding how to address problems which may include lead paint abatement, covering or removing soil, or professional cleaning of lead dust.

This action appears in the 5 Jan 01 Federal Register. More information is available through the **National Lead Information Center (NLIC)** at 1-800-424-LEAD(5323). (AMXIS-U/Mr. Wyatt/DSN 793-8269)

WHAT IS TANKS? TANKS is a Windows based computer software program that estimates volatile organic compound and hazardous air pollutant emissions from fixed- and floating-roof storage tanks. TANKS is based on the emission estimation procedure from Chapter 7 of EPA's Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42). The user's manual, available in Adobe Acrobat format and WordPerfect, explains the many features and options of TANKS. The program includes on-line help for every screen.



Audience. TANKS is designed for use by local, state, and Federal agencies, environmental consultants, and others who need to calculate air pollutant emissions from organic liquid storage tanks.

Program Capabilities. TANKS uses chemical, meteorological, roof fitting, and rim seal data to generate emissions estimates for several types of storage tanks, including:

- ◆ Vertical and horizontal fixed roof tanks
- ◆ Internal and external floating roof tanks
- ◆ Domed external floating roof tanks
- ◆ Underground tanks

To use the program, one enters specific information about storage tank construction and the stored liquid. The program produces a report estimating VOC emissions. A batch mode of operation is available to generate a single report for multiple tanks.

The TANKS program employs a chemical data base of over 100 organic liquids, and a meteorological data base of over 240 cities in the United States. The program allows the addition of more chemicals and cities, if desired. TANKS is capable of calculating individual component emissions from known mixtures and estimating emissions from crude oils and selected refined petroleum products using liquid concentration HAP profiles supplied with the program.

System Requirements. TANKS 4.08 will run under Windows 95, 98, or Windows NT. The program requires 8 MB of random access memory. The installed program requires 15 MB of available hard disk space. TANKS is designed for operation from a PC's hard drive. Many users are able to share tank data bases via LAN connections to increase the utility of the program. We do not advise requiring TANK program files to reside on a LAN as this is beyond our support capabilities. (AMXIS-U/Mr. Wyatt/DSN 793-8269)

REPLACE HALON SYSTEMS WITH WATER BASE SYSTEMS. During a recent data call regarding Ozone Depleting Chemical Elimination Plans and Total Flooding Fire Suppression Systems Containing Halon 1301, we received data from several installations indicating their plans to replace current 1301 systems with other than water-based systems. These plans may not be acceptable. Military Handbook 1008C, 10 Jun 97, Fire Suppression Systems, requires most AMC facilities to replace current systems with a water-based system.

We recommend that key personnel at each installation responsible for replacing Fire Suppression Systems review the above mentioned handbook and this website: www.hnd.usace.army.mil/techinfo/eirs/9803eirs.pdf. If you still have questions regarding replacement systems, call Mr. Ken Oehler, AMC I&SA, DSN 793-8260 or commercial (309) 782-8260. For questions regarding Ozone Depleting Chemical Elimination Plans, please contact Mr. William Taylor, AMC I&SA, DSN 792-4455 or commercial (309) 782-4455. (AMXIS-U/Mr. Taylor/DSN 793-4455)

COMPLIANCE THROUGH P2. Here are some guidelines that Air Force bases have used to implement the new strategies of compliance through P2. Up to now, many of our P2 methods have been chemical replacements or substitutions. In some instances, we've transferred the source of pollution from one media, water for example, to another, such as air. To move beyond

that mindset requires looking at the processes in a different manner, from another angle. Installations that have introduced compliance through P2 began with three basic phases:

- Phase one: Compliance site Inventory. A compliance site is a site that causes a compliance burden and is a source of pollution. This inventory will establish a baseline.
- Phase two: Prioritization. At this stage, risk management processes are used to link environmental compliance costs with environmental and safety risks to establish the compliance burden for each site. Costs would include permits, disposal, control equipment, energy, and training. Risks include identifying a realistic worst case scenario for each site. With risks and burdens in numerical format, the compliance sites can be ranked in order of the compliance burden to the installation.
- The third phase is coming up with solutions to the top priority compliance site burdens.

We will be discussing this new concept of compliance through P2 at the Environmental Quality Workshop (see article on page 1) in Jul 01, and may offer training in compliance site inventories. We believe this is a concept you will be hearing more of in the future. (AMXIS-U/Mrs. LaFrenz/DSN 793-8362)

INSTALLATION LOGISTICS

PLEASE KEEP THE "LINES OF COMMUNICATION" CURRENT!! Whenever there is a change in your logistics area, please let us know. This applies to position changes for the Director of Logistics, EM, PBO, or Stock Record Officer. The information we need current for the above positions is: Name, office symbol, DSN and commercial phone and fax number, and e-mail address.

Frequently we need to reach you via e-mail, mail, phone, or fax and the information we show in our AMC Installations POC Directory turns out as erroneous, undeliverable, wrong number, etc.

You can fax, e-mail, or telephone updated information to Mrs. Pam Grobe, AMXIS-L, DSN 793-3482, or commercial (309) 782-3266, fax: 793-7566. (AMXIS-L/Mrs. Everett/ DSN 793-3266)

SHORTFALL OF FUNDS FOR REPLACEMENT OF OVERAGE MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT (MHE) AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT (CE). We must make our installation Commanders aware of recent changes in funding their current and future requirements for mobile equipment over and under \$100,000. Since DA decentralized the majority of this equipment (Line Item Numbers (LINs)) and no longer funds them, our Commanders need to first identify their requirements annually, then report those requirements through proper channels. At the same time, we must recognize that the

responsibility to resource these requirements in the POM has shifted from the DA Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations to AMC.

Within AMC, 43 percent of the MHE fleet and 53 percent of the CE fleet are overage. It's very important to have our Tier I, II, and III installations and depots fully capable of performing daily missions, as well as, ready to meet possible ASMP requirements. AMC supports military operations directly with materiel from our depots, plants, and arsenals. We support operations indirectly by designing and testing weapon systems. These critical tasks get delayed when overage equipment breaks down and becomes unavailable to support shipment of military equipment and supplies.

In the past when DA supported our installations with "free issued" equipment, they helped alleviate some of our overage mobile equipment problems. Now that DA has decided to decentralize several equipment LINs, we must resort to strengthening other funding avenues.

What are the installation Commanders' options for replacement of this overage MHE and CE? With the disappearance of centralized equipment, Commanders have a couple of options, both driven by the equipment replacement value. They have the Base Commercial Equipment (BCE) funding levels for equipment over \$100,000, which uses OPA dollars, and installation level funding for equipment acquisitions under \$100,000, which uses OMA dollars.

The bottom line - - the installation Commander is the key player in improving his readiness for daily and strategic missions. (AMXIS-L/Mr. Fuglsang/DSN 793-8361)

EO 13149, GREENING THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH FEDERAL FLEET AND TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY. President Clinton signed EO 13149 on 21 Apr 00. The EO applies to any Federal agency operating 20 or more motor vehicles within the United States. Military tactical, law enforcement, and emergency vehicles are exempted from this EO. Basically, under EO 13149 each agency must develop a strategy to lower its annual petroleum consumption by at least 20 percent by 2005, compared to the agency's FY 99 fuel consumption. To achieve this, agencies must:

- Use alternative fuels in alternative fueled vehicles a majority of the time by 2005.
- Increase the average EPA fuel economy rating of their light duty vehicle acquisitions by at least 1 Mile Per Gallon (MPG) by 2002 and 3 MPG by 2005.
- Improve fleet efficiency (e.g., substitute cars for light duty vehicles, increase vehicle load factors, and decrease vehicle miles traveled). Each agency will collect performance data from its fleets and report the aggregate information annually to the Department of Energy (DOE). The DOE and GSA have developed an on-line tracking system for your

reporting requirements. (AMXIS-L/Mrs. St. Clair/DSN 793-6334)

DOD RECOVERY PERIODS FOR DEPRECIABLE GENERAL PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT (PP&E) ASSETS. When entering the Depreciation Period into DPAS, some activities are using the Estimated Service Life (Est SL) as the basis for this data element. This is wrong. You should be using the information contained in DOD Financial Management Regulation, Aug 00, Volume 4, Chapter 6, table 6-7. Multiplying the number of Est SL years by 12 to represent the Depreciation Period in months will adversely effect normal depreciation efforts. Although an Est SL for electric forklifts may equate to 18 years, a normal recovery period/depreciation period may only be 5 years/60 months. Using the logic of multiplying the Est SL by 12 (again to represent the time period in months) would result in a depreciation period of 216 months. This misconceived depreciation period is over three times the standard period and seriously compromises the overall financial depreciation action. Simply put, your activity's financial records would reflect a grossly underestimated depreciation position. Consequently, this also makes your activity noncompliant to the Chief Financial Officer's basic capitalization requirements. This process doesn't require an extraordinary effort to ensure the right depreciation period is posted to DPAS. Use Table 6-7 (see below) when determining this time frame, and your depreciation position will properly reflect normal accounting procedures. (AMXIS-L/Mr. Emerick/DSN 793-8316).

DOD Financial Management Regulation		Volume 4, Chapter 6 *August 2000
DOD RECOVERY PERIODS FOR DEPRECIABLE GENERAL PP&E ASSETS (Excludes National Defense PP&E and Heritage Assets)		
Description of General PP&E Assets		Recovery Period
General Purpose Vehicles (Includes Heavy Duty Trucks and Buses); ADP Systems and Hardware (Computers and Peripherals); High Tech Medical Equipment; Equipment used in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E); Radio and Television Broadcasting Equipment; and Software Improvements to 5-Year Recovery Period Property (Personal Property)		5 Years*
All Other Equipment, Machinery, and Software** Improvements to 20-Year Recovery Period Property		10 Years
Vessels, Tugs, Barges, and Similar Water Transportation Equipment (Non-National Defense PP&E vessels/ships), Steam (12.5K pounds per hour and more) and Electric Generation Equipment (500 Kilowatt or more), Sewers and Other Utilities (including such things as fiber optic cable) Fences, Roads, Bridges, Towers, Ship and Railroad Wharfs and Docks, Dry Docks, Fuel Storage Facilities, and Other Real Property Structures. Improvements to 40-Year Recovery Period Property		20 Years
Buildings, Hangers, Warehouses, Fuel Storage Buildings, Air Traffic Control Towers, and Other Real Property Buildings		40 Years
Improvements to Leased Buildings and Other Real Property (Leasehold improvements)		Reminder of Lease Period or 20 Years,

	whichever is less
Land Rights of Limited Duration	Over the Specified Duration
TABLE 6-7	
*	A recovery period of less than 5 years is permitted when the acquiring DOD Component is certain that the useful life of an asset is at least 2 years but less than 5 years. In such circumstances, the recovery period shall be the known useful life (2-4 years, as appropriate).
**	Depending on the nature of the software, it may be depreciated over a period of less than 5 years, 5 years, or 10 years. The determining factor should be the actual estimated useful life of the software consistent with that used for planning the software's acquisition.

WHAT IS "RM ONLINE"? The RM Online system is a web-based Resource Management (RM) portal committed to shaping the future of RM within AMC. If you didn't know it before, you do know now that RM Online is replacing the AMC Automated Manpower Management Information System. You will add, delete, or change section III of your tables of distribution and allowances in RM Online. In Nov 00 we requested a list of your personnel needing RM Online training. We had hoped to have the training in Dec 00 because we were told we would utilize RM Online during the Jan-Mar 01 management of change window. But as you can see we didn't receive the training in Dec. When we hear anything on the training, we will let you know ASAP. (AMXIS-L/Mrs. St. Clair/DSN 793-6334)

FIXED ASSET FILES. Capital assets are a high visibility commodity; therefore, we must continue to improve the management of our capital asset program. All installations with capital assets are required to maintain a fixed asset file for each piece of equipment. The file must contain acquisition documentation such as receipt documents, purchase orders, contracts, delivery orders, invoices, or any document identifying an acquisition cost for the item. You must maintain the file until you dispose of the asset. These files should be readily accessible to the EM, the PBO, review teams, and auditors. (AMXIS-L/Mrs. Grobe/DSN 793-3482).

DPAS RESPONSE TIME. DPAS response time for queries and input has been an issue lately. In FY 00 a significant number of new users and data bases were added. On top of that, more Army applications of the Internet load the Army's communication infrastructure to its limits. If you notice your response time slowing, contact your Information Technology office. Most of the time there are local constraints that can be resolved. Fixes aren't permanent, so you may have to have "adjustments" several times a year. (AMXIS-L/Mr. Morris/DSN 793-8301)

MASK TESTING PROCEDURES FOR INSTALLATION SECURITY FORCES. Remember, when your security force or fire protection personnel are designated as "first-responders" to hazardous material incidents, you must follow critical procedures relating to the wearing of Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE). Ensure all mask fit testing and mask testing procedures are in place and diligently completed. AR 50-6, 02 Jan 95, Chemical

Surety, sets forth specific procedures for wearing PPE. Failure to comply with these procedures compromises the safety of the wearer. Successful mission accomplishment depends on committed personnel with proper working equipment. (AMXIS-L/Ms. Parker/DSN 793-8303).

COMMUNICATION IS IMPORTANT. We often find that communication and coordination with customers, National Inventory Control Points (NICPs), MSCs, and other installations can be very beneficial. As we downsize and try to find inventive ways to do business, communication becomes more critical. It's surprising how a simple phone call can make our jobs easier. (AMXIS-L/Mrs. Monn/DSN 793-6879).

PRINTERS FOR THE AMC INSTALLATION SUPPLY SYSTEM (AMCISS). Have you replaced your printers for AMCISS lately or are you still using printers from the 70s and 80s? You should have printers that print the form with the required data plus bar code. If you still have outdated equipment, please budget for new printers and order them ASAP since DOD standard forms for shipping, receiving, and issuing are no longer available. Equipment requirements are:

- Intermec 4400 printers
- Brothers 1660E laser printers

You may contact Mark Crouse, Computer Sciences Corporation, Chambersburg, PA, DSN 570-5854, if you need additional technical information about the equipment. Several of the Single Stock Fund (SSF) sites have recently purchased these printers so they can also assist you (AMXIS-L/Mrs. Monn/DSN 793-6879).

AQUILINE. Are you confused about Aquiline, too? This acquisition sponsored system is for services and credit card purchases that don't need to process through the Stock Record Account (SRA) or AMCISS (cost less than \$2,500 or limit of credit card warrant) only. We have discussed this system with the AMC acquisition staff and received confirmation that Aquiline is not the authority to bypass the SRA or for purchases of materiel over \$2,500. We asked DA DCSLOG to publish guidance on this matter and change some of the training information to stress the no bypass of AMCISS for materiel. As soon as we receive the written guidance, we will pass it on to all of you. (AMXIS-L/Mrs. Monn/DSN 793-6879).

CHECK IT OUT ! If you're unsure of what DOD Activity Address Codes (DODAACs) your installation has assigned, you should visit the website: daynt6c.daas.dla.mil/dodaac/dodaac.htm.

You can find DODAACs listed by entering your installation zip code or communications routing indicator. These options are available on the left side of the screen. It is very easy to look at this information. Give it a try. (AMXIS-L/Mrs. Monn/DSN 793-6879).

ARMY TOTAL ASSET VISIBILITY (ATAV). We are very concerned about untimely reconciliations/updates that

result in inaccurate asset availability data and lack of AMC credibility in the ATAV database. A concerted effort among all concerned to update ATAV on a regular basis is necessary so the system can provide the data necessary to support the field. Please ensure that your Information Management staff always includes running Task HD6B, Job Stream MW80, at the end of every month. (AMXIS-L/Mrs. Monn/DSN 793-6879).

MOBILE EQUIPMENT REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS.

When you report excess mobile equipment, remember the following information:

Excess mobile equipment requires disposition instructions prior to disposal. Disposition instructions will state the appropriate method to dispose of, or in unique circumstances, retain an excess mobile item. Using DPAS to report excess mobile items does not change these procedures.

You must send these forms by hard copy to the AMC I&SA Installation Logistics Division. These forms provide the information necessary to accurately redistribute excess mobile equipment. DPAS does not provide the automated forms for inspection of excess mobile equipment. (AMXIS-L/Mrs. Winston/DSN 793-8362).

ASSET CONTROL CODES (ACC). There has been some confusion as to what ACC to use for certain types of equipment. Prior to Aug 99, there was no ACC of "0", Other National Defense. If your equipment does not fall under the ACC of 1 through 4 or A through W, Use "0". For all ACCs except Q, R, U, and V, the determination for funded/unfunded depreciation is based on the EXP CD, Expense Code. Listed below are ACCs you should use. Review your ACCs and make any necessary corrections. (AMXIS-L/Mrs. Grobe/DSN 793-3482).

ACC		EXPLANATION
0		Other National Defense
1		Art Collections
2		Museum Collections
3		Library Collections
4		Other Heritage
A		Fighters/Attack Aircraft
B		Bombers
C		Helicopters
D		Transport Aircraft Vessels
E		Surface Combat
F		Submarines
G		Transport Vessels
H		Tanks
I		Intangible Assets
J		Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE)
K		ADP Equipment
L		ADP Software
M		Other ADP
N		Medical Equipment
P		Commercial-Type Vehicles (e.g., trucks, autos)
Q	(Funded)	Real Property (Minor Construction)
R	(Funded)	Real Property (Major Construction)
S		Office Furniture/Fixtures and Office Equipment
T		Other Equipment Not Otherwise Classified
U	(Unfunded)	Real Property (Major Construction)
V	(Unfunded)	Real Property (Minor Construction)
W		Transport Vehicles

LOAN/LEASE CODES IN DPAS. The loan/lease code indicates the status of a particular asset. Listed below are the loan/lease code values and definitions you should use. (AMXIS-L/Mrs. Grobe/DSN 793-3482).

Blank – Government owned. Property Book item on hand receipt to Government personnel.

C – Government Furnished Equipment provided to a contractor in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

G – Long term lease of other than vehicular equipment.

L – On loan from another Government activity or agency such as an NICP or another installation.

M – On loan to another Government activity or agency such as an NICP or another installation.

N – From customer owned assets of a tenant, contractor, or visiting customer activity.

P – Long term, nontactical vehicles leased from GSA under a service or agency MOA.

R – Rented or leased from a commercial source other than GSA.

S – Equipment placed in a "Lay-Away", Plant Equipment Package, mobilization stock or "underutilized plant capacity" status. Not normally a loan or lease. This code is an aid in identifying equipment in this status for local asset management purposes.

T – A short term lease of normally motorized or other equipment from GSA not to exceed a year.

LOGISTICS MODERNIZATION. If you haven't heard of WLMP, the Wholesale Logistics Modernization Program, you soon will. The objective of WLMP is to provide a modern solution for managing U.S. Army standard equipment and supplies. That means replacing the current Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS) and the Standard Depot System (SDS).

You probably wonder what all that has to do with installation logistics management. First of all, many of you are using modules of SDS. That includes AMCISS as well as various pieces of SDS General Supply, Inventory and so forth. You can expect to have these replaced in FY 02 by processes incorporated into an AMC-wide enterprise resource planning system. The basis of that system/solution is a product called SAP. You can expect the same functionality from this as with your legacy systems, but of course you'll get a whole lot more speed and capability from the modernized, integrated SAP product. You'll be hearing a lot more about this in the near future, and we will cover the subject in some depth at our May 01 workshop.

Secondly, there is a move afoot to modernize the industrial base. The SAP solution can do many wonderful things including management of tools, equipment, production, vehicle fleets, facilities, etc. HQ AMC is being asked to include many of these types of additional functions into the SAP solution. These additions cost a lot of money, so we'll have to wait and see whether our headquarters is willing to consider funding the additions to the current WLMP contract. I know many of you have heard rumors concerning this, but please understand that none of this is a done deal. There's going to be a lot of discussion before any decisions are made. We are actively participating in all of this and will keep you informed as work progresses. (AMXIS-L/Mr. Johnsen/DSN 793-3900).

BETTER WAYS OF DOING BUSINESS



RECORDING DEFERRED MAINTENANCE ON EQUIPMENT IN DPAS.

The good folks at U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Command's Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate developed a method to track deferred maintenance on their equipment in DPAS. It's not simple, but it is effective. They came up with the idea because they depend on their host installation to support them. The installation maintenance activity can't always repair Night Vision's equipment immediately. Here's what they do. When the decision is made to defer maintenance on a piece of equipment, they change the "Type Maintenance Code" on their DPAS generated work order to "9" (deferred). Their open work order shows up on their reports as "9"s for visibility. They stamp a printed DPAS work order with the date they decided to defer maintenance. Night Vision changes the "Type Maintenance Code" back to its original type when they take the item off deferred status.

If you can use this technique to better manage your maintenance try it. This is not to be confused with the new deferred maintenance capability in DPAS Release 13, which is primarily for real property accounting requirements. If you have any questions you can contact Night Vision's Dave Rankins, DSN 654-1879, or AMC I&SA. (AMXIS-L/Mr. Morris/DSN 793-8301)

ATTABOYS!

SSF IMPLEMENTATION. The seven remaining AMC and ATEC sites are converting to SSF during Jan and Feb 01.

They performed a great deal of record and file reviews to ensure they had accurate records for conversion. We appreciate their efforts! (AMXIS-L/Mrs. Monn/DSN 793-6879).

FOR THE COMMANDER:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christopher J. Young".

CHRISTOPHER J. YOUNG
Colonel, GS
Deputy Chief of Staff
for Installations